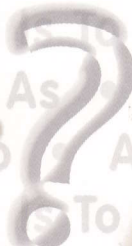


Analogyes



is to

is to



as



Analogies

Grades 6–8

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Introduction

Analogies build critical thinking and reasoning skills that are important in everyday learning as well as for standardized testing. Students can begin to learn the relationships shown in analogies by working with shape and picture analogies that compare familiar items. (The Grade 2–3 book in this series introduces shape and picture analogies.) Students can then progress to more difficult analogies that involve multiple choice and finally to supplying words from their own experience to complete analogies. The thinking skills required to complete analogies are creative and higher level, encouraging students to think “out of the box.” This kind of reasoning will strengthen their thinking abilities across the curriculum and serve them throughout their lives in all kinds of activities.

ORGANIZATION AND USE

This book is divided into four units: Completing Analogies from a Word Box, Completing Multiple Choice Analogies (One Word), Completing Multiple Choice Analogies (Word Pairs), and Supplying Words to Complete Analogies. The exercises progress from simplest to most difficult, and may be most effective when used in order; however, teachers may use any lesson at any time. Each two-page lesson has a sample exercise and an explanation of how the analogy should be read and completed. Units Two, Three, and Four are curriculum area-oriented to help integrate analogies across the curriculum.

At the end of each lesson is a short “Analogy-Wiz” exercise indicated by the “Wizard” icon. These exercises help stretch students’ thinking and prepare them for the types of analogies that are to come in the book. There is also a one-page “Fun with Analogies” lesson at the end of each of the first three units.

Three assessments at the beginning of the book can be used as pre-tests or post-tests, or at any time a teacher wishes to gauge students’ understanding of the lessons. The tests cover Completing Analogies from a Word Box, Completing Multiple Choice Analogies, and Supplying Words to Complete Analogies.

On page 3 is an introduction to analogies, which teachers should go over with their students before beginning. The introduction describes what an analogy is, how it looks, and how it should be read. For grades six through eight, all analogies are written using the symbols “:” and “::,” which represent “is to” and “as” respectively. If teachers wish to introduce analogies using words rather than symbols, the grade 4–5 book may be used as practice before moving on to this book.

The answer key gives answers as well as relationships to help teachers explain how to think through each analogy.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

Some Analogy-Wiz activities suggest partnering with a classmate or sharing with the class. Additional paper will be required in many cases.

Activities may be completed individually in class or as homework, in small groups or centers, or as a class. It is suggested that the teacher go over the examples and their solutions before having students work independently. As the vocabulary spans three grade levels and challenges thinking across the curriculum, students will benefit from access to a standard dictionary. At times, the direction lines will suggest the use of other reference materials as well.

Analogies can be challenging, and they can also be fun. They are, in a sense, puzzles and brain teasers, and students’ attitudes toward analogies can be positively influenced by treating the exercises this way. Encourage students to be creative, and be sure to keep an open mind. At times, there will be more than one right answer. If a student has a new answer, ask for an explanation. Through the explanation, the student will more clearly see the error of his or her thinking, or the teacher will see an interesting new solution!

Introduction to Analogies

An **analogy** is a way of comparing things.
An analogy has two parts, joined by the word **AS**.

This is a picture analogy:



This analogy compares how the **fish** and **bowl** are like the **bird** and **cage**. A goldfish lives in a fish bowl. A parakeet lives in a bird cage.

This is a word analogy:

green is to grass **AS** blue is to sky

This analogy compares how **green** and **grass** are like **blue** and the **sky**. Green is the color of grass. Blue is the color of the sky.

Read this word analogy. Which word from the box completes the analogy?

dog is to puppy **AS** cat is to _____

baby kitten meow



Think: A **puppy** is a baby **dog**. Which word in the word box is the same to a **cat** as the puppy is to a dog?

Answer: A kitten is a baby cat, so **kitten** is the correct choice to complete the analogy.

An analogy can have symbols instead of words. It can look like this:

dog : bark :: cat : meow : means **is to** :: means **AS**

Now try these. Darken the circle by your choice.

leaves : tree :: trees : _____

(A) bark

(B) trunk

(C) forest

hat : head :: tie : _____

(A) knot

(B) neck

(C) silk

mom : dad :: sister : _____

(A) brother

(B) uncle

(C) girl

drop : break :: fall : _____

(A) down

(B) injure

(C) jump

Using a Word Box to Complete Analogies

Directions These analogies are antonyms, synonyms, homophones, or rhymes. Write one of these choices on the "Type of Analogy" line. Then, write the word you choose from the box to complete each analogy.

fryer	skill	priest	mustard	dessert	follow	perish	distant
-------	-------	--------	---------	---------	--------	--------	---------

1. correct : mistaken :: near : _____

Type of Analogy _____

2. knight : night :: friar : _____

Type of Analogy _____

3. delete : complete :: cherish : _____

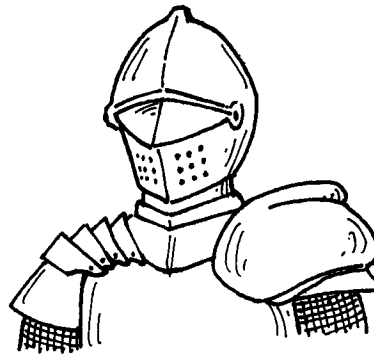
Type of Analogy _____

4. career : profession :: talent : _____

Type of Analogy _____

5. never : always :: lead : _____

Type of Analogy _____



Directions These analogies compare parts of a whole or a group, or cause and effect. Write one of these choices on the "Type of Analogy" line. Then, write the word you choose from the box to complete each analogy.

travel	galaxy	light	organs	desserts	deceive	shiver	stars
--------	--------	-------	--------	----------	---------	--------	-------

6. Earth : planets :: Milky Way : _____

Type of Analogy _____

7. fan : breeze :: candle : _____

Type of Analogy _____

8. sight : senses :: heart : _____

Type of Analogy _____

9. paperclip : office supplies :: brownies : _____

Type of Analogy _____

10. heat : sweat :: cold : _____

Type of Analogy _____

GO ON ➞

Using a Word Box to Complete Analogies

Directions These analogies describe the uses or characteristics of things. Write use or characteristic on the "Type of Analogy" line. Then, write the word you choose from the box to complete each analogy.

tool	identifying	science	taste	protect	relax	parch	mouth
dehydrate	temperature	pound	white	play	clear	silky	shine

11. bulb : illuminate :: light : _____

Type of Analogy _____

12. chisel : chip :: hammer : _____

Type of Analogy _____

13. blanket : warm :: game : _____

Type of Analogy _____

14. tidal pool : brackish :: spring water : _____

Type of Analogy _____

15. gravel : abrasive :: powder : _____

Type of Analogy _____

16. teeth : chew :: tongue : _____

Type of Analogy _____

17. scratch : harm :: varnish : _____

Type of Analogy _____

18. compass : direction :: thermometer : _____

Type of Analogy _____

19. water : hydrate :: heat : _____

Type of Analogy _____

20. rain : moisten :: sun : _____

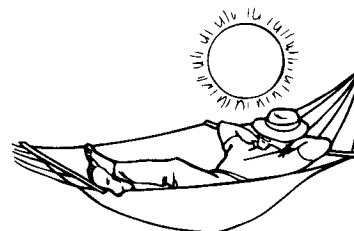
Type of Analogy _____

21. office : work :: hammock : _____

Type of Analogy _____

22. carbon : dating :: DNA : _____

Type of Analogy _____



Multiple Choice Analogies

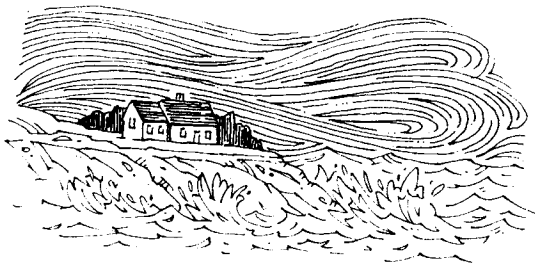
Directions For numbers 1–5, choose the word that best completes each analogy. Darken the circle by the word you choose. Tell why the analogy works or what it is comparing.



1. globe : sphere :: block : ? (A) square (B) cube (C) toy
-
2. sun : burn :: ozone : ? (A) melt (B) protect (C) layer
-
3. china : fragile :: leather : ? (A) brown (B) tough (C) shoes
-
4. infant : helpless :: teen : ? (A) able (B) old (C) parent
-
5. abrasion : pain :: ointment : ? (A) gooey (B) spread (C) soothe
-

Directions For numbers 6–10, choose the word pair that best completes each analogy. Darken the circle by the word pair you choose.

6. desert : sand :: _____
(A) ocean : deep
(B) ocean : blue
(C) ocean : salty
(D) ocean : water
7. blueprint : architect :: _____
(A) x-ray : cure
(B) x-ray : bones
(C) x-ray : doctor
(D) x-ray : technology
8. universe : vast :: _____
(A) cottage : cute
(B) cottage : humble
(C) cottage : small
(D) cottage : house
9. water : fluid :: _____
(A) boulder : still
(B) boulder : hard
(C) boulder : enormous
(D) boulder : granite
10. new : fresh :: _____
(A) old : antique
(B) old : stale
(C) old : hard
(D) old : young



GO ON ➞

Multiple Choice Analogies

Directions For numbers 11–15, choose the word that best completes each analogy. Darken the circle by the word you choose. Tell why the analogy works or what it is comparing.



11. embark : disembark :: possess : ? Ⓐ repossess Ⓑ dispossess Ⓒ possession

12. 10 : 50 :: 20 : ? Ⓐ 25 Ⓑ 80 Ⓒ 100

13. bad : worst :: good : ? Ⓐ better Ⓑ best Ⓒ fair

14. 15 : 45 :: 100 : ? Ⓐ 25 Ⓑ 200 Ⓒ 300

15. soaked : damp :: freezing : ? Ⓐ frozen Ⓑ cool Ⓒ frigid

Directions For numbers 16–21, choose the word pair that best completes each analogy. Darken the circle by the word pair you choose.

16. she : hers :: _____

- Ⓐ he : him
- Ⓑ he : he's
- Ⓒ he : his
- Ⓓ he : himself

19. agree : disagree :: _____

- Ⓐ close : shut
- Ⓑ close : disclose
- Ⓒ close : slam
- Ⓓ close : closeness

17. bright : brightness :: _____

- Ⓐ happy : happiest
- Ⓑ happy : joyful
- Ⓒ happy : happier
- Ⓓ happy : happiness

20. small : miniscule :: _____

- Ⓐ big : tall
- Ⓑ big : large
- Ⓒ big : enormous
- Ⓓ big : bigger

18. twelve : three :: _____

- Ⓐ forty-eight : twelve
- Ⓑ forty-eight : four
- Ⓒ forty-eight : eight
- Ⓓ forty-eight : ninety-six

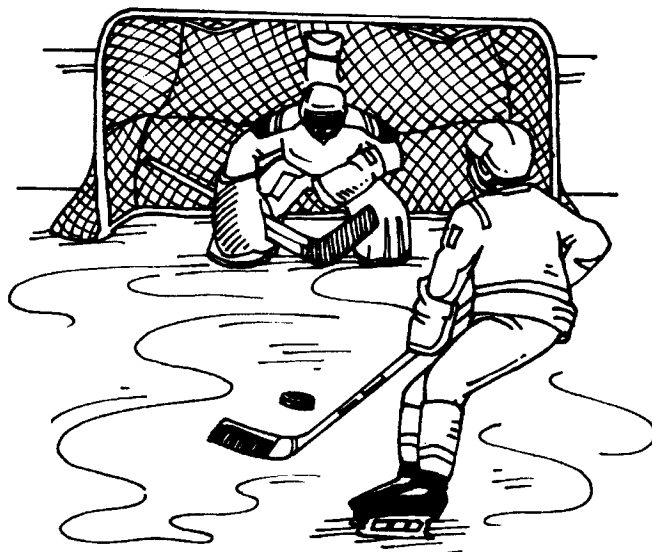
21. patch : dispatch :: _____

- Ⓐ miss : mistake
- Ⓑ miss : dismiss
- Ⓒ miss : remiss
- Ⓓ miss : missive

Supplying Words

Directions To complete these analogies, you will use words that you already know. Read the first word pair, and decide how the two words are related. Then, complete the analogy with a word that will give the second word pair the same relationship. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. picture : illustration :: song : _____
2. man : woman :: boy : _____
3. spider : insect :: _____ : reptile
4. birds : flock :: _____ : colony
5. seed : sprout :: sprout : _____
6. architect : design :: construction worker : _____
7. teacher : profession :: _____ : game
8. ride : bike :: _____ : truck
9. red : color :: _____ : shape
10. breakfast : morning :: supper : _____
11. hockey : sport :: checkers : _____
12. revolve : orbit :: rotate : _____

GO ON ➞

In Your Own Words

Directions Read each analogy. Think about how the second word pair is related. Then, complete the analogy with a word that gives the first word pair the same relationship. There may be more than one correct answer.

13. _____ : moon :: solar : sun

14. _____ : liquid :: oxygen : gas

15. snake : _____ :: rodent : prey

16. commence : _____ :: finish : end

17. _____ : lungs :: digestion : stomach

18. basketball : _____ :: soccer : kick

19. dictionary : _____ :: encyclopedia : subjects

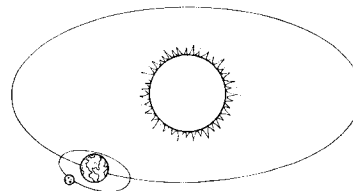
20. meter : _____ :: cup : ounces

21. _____ : sun :: moon : Earth

22. _____ : sleep :: bathroom : shower

23. _____ : mammal :: snake : reptile

24. _____ : shutter :: eye : pupil



Directions Read each analogy. Think about how the second word pair is related. Think of a word to go with the second word that relates to it in the same way. Write the word. There may be more than one correct answer.

25. _____ : brick :: smooth : window

26. _____ : shampoo :: body : soap

27. _____ : quiet :: ceiling : floor

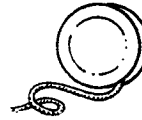
28. _____ : house :: bench : park

29. _____ : ice :: sled : snow

30. _____ : tug :: push : shove

Opposite or Alike?

An analogy can compare antonyms or synonyms.



Look at this example.

forward : backward :: upward : _____

downward sideward



Think: How do forward and backward relate to each other? Forward is the antonym of backward. Which word is the antonym for upward?

Answer: Downward is the antonym for upward, so **downward** completes this analogy.



Now look at this example.

instructions : directions :: answers : _____

questions solutions



Think: How do instructions and directions relate to each other? Instructions is a synonym of directions. Which word is a synonym for answers?

Answer: Solutions is the synonym for answers, so **solutions** completes this analogy.

Directions Read each analogy. Write *antonyms* or *synonyms* to describe the relationship between the first two words. Then, write a word from the box to complete the analogy.

foolish

stutter

bendable

rigid

athletic

robust

1. awkward : graceful :: clumsy : _____

antonyms or synonyms _____

2. brave : courageous :: hearty : _____

antonyms or synonyms _____

3. cringe : recoil :: stammer : _____

antonyms or synonyms _____

4. limber : stiff :: flexible : _____

antonyms or synonyms _____

GO ON ➞

Opposite or Alike?

Directions Read each analogy. Write *antonyms* or *synonyms* to describe the relationship between the first two words. Then, write a word (or words) from the box to complete the analogy.

soaked	destroy	fanciful	stilted	justify	ancient	happy
state-of-the-art	worry	arid	dull	recollect	cast aside	soothe

5. envision : foresee :: remember : _____

antonyms or synonyms _____

6. damp : moist :: dry : _____

antonyms or synonyms _____

7. harbor : keep safe :: reject : _____

antonyms or synonyms _____

8. diligent : careless :: practical : _____

antonyms or synonyms _____

9. lively : lackluster :: brilliant : _____

antonyms or synonyms _____

10. ponder : consider :: explain : _____

antonyms or synonyms _____

11. stimulate : excite :: relax : _____

antonyms or synonyms _____

12. forge : create :: melt : _____

antonyms or synonyms _____

13. dilapidated : mint :: antique : _____

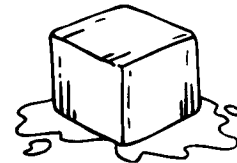
antonyms or synonyms _____

14. melodious : jarring :: flowing : _____

antonyms or synonyms _____

15. diligent : lazy :: discontented : _____

antonyms or synonyms _____



Analogy-Wiz

Create two antonym analogies and two synonym analogies. Take turns with your classmates, reading the first pair and the third word. Choose one classmate to tell if it is a synonym or an antonym analogy. Ask another classmate to give a possible fourth word to complete the analogy.

A Piece of the Pie

An analogy can compare parts of a whole or a member to its group.

Look at this example.

finger : hand :: toe : _____

toenail foot



Think: How do finger and hand relate to each other? A finger is a part of a hand. What is a toe a part of?

Answer: A toe is a part of a foot, so **foot** completes this analogy.

Now look at this example.

aspirin : medicine :: raisin : _____

grape fruit



Think: How do aspirin and medicine relate to each other? An aspirin is a kind of medicine. Of what group is a raisin a part?

Answer: A raisin is a fruit, so **fruit** completes this analogy.

Directions These analogies compare parts of a whole or members of a group. Read each analogy. Choose a word from the box that shows the same type of relationship, and write it on the line to complete the analogy.

gathering

grain

rain

hobby

building

cloud

1. thunderstorm : weather :: cumulus : _____

2. skeleton : body :: frame : _____

3. cotton : fiber :: wheat : _____

4. football : sport :: collecting : _____

GO ON ➞

A Piece of the Pie

Directions These analogies compare parts of a whole or members of a group. Read each analogy. Choose a word from the box that shows the same type of relationship, and write it on the line to complete the analogy.

teeth	country	Web site	mail	arm	communication	animal
ocean	clothing	toiletry	furniture	cat	government	city

5. Maryland : state :: Baltimore : _____
6. Buddhism : religion :: democracy : _____
7. toaster : appliance :: bureau : _____
8. Doberman : dog :: calico : _____
9. Gobi : desert :: Atlantic : _____
10. shirt : wardrobe :: toothpaste : _____
11. girl : human :: lioness : _____
12. knee : leg :: elbow : _____
13. page : book :: Web page : _____
14. signature : check :: postage : _____
15. painting : art :: writing : _____



Analogy-Wiz

Write the first half of an analogy that compares a part to a whole, or a part to a group. Trade analogies with a classmate and complete each other's analogies. Talk about your completed analogies. Do you agree that they work? What makes them work?

What Happens and Why

An analogy can compare causes and effects.



Look at this example.

success : confidence :: failure : _____

contentment frustration



Think: What is the relationship between success and confidence? Success causes confidence, so confidence is the effect of success. What is the effect of failure?

Answer: Failure can cause frustration, so **frustration** completes this analogy.



Now look at this example.

infection : germs :: health : _____

cleanliness disease



Think: What is the relationship between infection and germs? Infection is caused by germs, so infection is the effect of germs. What is health caused by, or what is health the effect of?

Answer: Health is the effect of cleanliness, so **cleanliness** completes this analogy.

Directions

Read each analogy in Column A. Look at the first word pair. Which word is the cause? What is the effect? Choose a word from Column B that shows the same type of relationship, and write its letter on the line to complete the analogy.

Column A

1. frivolousness : waste :: conservation : _____
2. overwork : exhaustion :: idleness : _____
3. accident : carelessness :: safety : _____
4. harmony : agreement :: discord : _____

Column B

- a. disagreement
- b. awareness
- c. savings
- d. boredom

GO ON ➡

What Happens and Why

Directions Read each analogy in Column A. Look at the first word pair. Which word is the cause? What is the effect? Choose a word from Column B that shows the same type of relationship, and write its letter on the line to complete the analogy.



Column A

Column B

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 5. exploration : discovery :: research : _____ | a. success |
| 6. discussion : understanding :: argument : _____ | b. education |
| 7. mistakes : ignorance :: successes : _____ | c. joy |
| 8. mistrust : dishonesty :: trust : _____ | d. spite |
| 9. practice : skill :: diligence : _____ | e. knowledge |
| 10. light : clarity :: darkness : _____ | f. resentment |
| 11. pain : injury :: comfort : _____ | g. sweat |
| 12. loss : sorrow :: reunion : _____ | h. truthfulness |
| 13. cooperate : succeed :: argue : _____ | i. healing |
| 14. cold : shiver :: heat : _____ | j. confusion |
| 15. laughter : humor :: sorrow : _____ | k. impede |

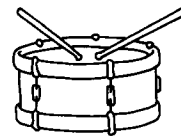


Analogy-Wiz

Write a cause-and-effect analogy. Be sure the cause and the effect are in the same place in each word pair of your analogy. If the first word pair compares a cause to an effect, the second pair should, too. If the first word pair compares an effect to its cause, then the second word pair should follow the same order. Share your analogies as a class. Discuss whether each analogy makes sense.

Look and Listen

Some analogies compare homophones, rhymes, or grammar.



Look at these examples and the answer choices for each one.

A. flu : flew :: beet : ?

grew

beat

eat

B. crumb : drum :: follow : ?

wallow

lead

after

C. go : went :: bend : ?

break

bent

bending



Think: What type of analogy is each example? How do the first two words compare? Which answer choice has the same relationship with the third word?

Answers: A. *Flu* and *flew* are homophones. They are words with the same sound but different meanings. *Beet* has the same sound as *beat*, so **beat** completes analogy A.

B. *Crumb* and *drum* are words that rhyme. *Wallow* rhymes with *follow*, so **wallow** completes analogy B.

C. *Went* is the past tense of *go*. *Bent* is the past tense of *bend*, so **bent** completes analogy C.

Directions Read each analogy. Write *homophone*, *rhyme*, or *grammar* on the line. Then, choose a word from the word box to complete each analogy. Write it on the line.

wire yours me delivering twist presence noodle higher

1. horse : hoarse :: hire : _____

Type of Analogy _____

2. create : creating :: deliver : _____

Type of Analogy _____

3. finger : linger :: poodle : _____

Type of Analogy _____

4. he : his :: you : _____

Type of Analogy _____

5. canister : banister :: wrist : _____

Type of Analogy _____

6. drier : dryer :: presents : _____

Type of Analogy _____

GO ON ➞

Look and Listen

Directions Read each analogy. Write *homophone*, *rhyme*, or *grammar* on the line. Then, choose a word from the word box to complete each analogy. Write it on the line.

rest	darkness	chord	knight	reassess	surround
busy	businesses	demise	we're	relation	byway

7. originate : hesitate :: highway : _____

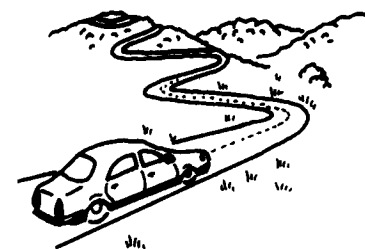
Type of Analogy _____

8. they : they're :: we : _____

Type of Analogy _____

9. history : mystery :: surprise : _____

Type of Analogy _____



10. bough : bow :: cord : _____

Type of Analogy _____

11. darker : marker :: around : _____

Type of Analogy _____

12. flour : flower :: night : _____

Type of Analogy _____

13. company : companies :: business : _____

Type of Analogy _____

14. willow : pillow :: blessed : _____

Type of Analogy _____

15. direct : redirect :: assess : _____

Type of Analogy _____

16. dictate : dictation :: relate : _____

Type of Analogy _____

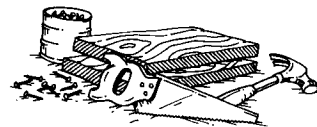


Analogy-Wiz

On separate slips of paper, write one word pair for each type of analogy—homophone, rhyme, and grammar. Put your analogies into a hat or bowl with the ones written by the rest of the class. Form two teams with the class. Take turns completing an analogy pair from the bowl. If the class agrees that an analogy is true, that team gets a point. Then, the second team has a turn. The team with the most points wins.

What's the Use?

Some analogies compare uses of things, who might use them, or what people do.



Look at these examples and the answer choices for each one.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| A. awl : split :: vise : ? | mend | grip | part |
| B. tools : carpenter :: data : ? | information | scientist | architect |
| C. physician : cure :: instructor : ? | teach | control | entertain |



Think: What type of analogy is each example? How do the first two words compare? Which answer choice has the same relationship with the third word?

- Answers:** A. An awl is a tool that splits. A vice is a tool that grips, so **grip** completes analogy A.
 B. Tools are used by a carpenter. Data is used by a scientist, so **scientist** completes analogy B.
 C. Cure is what a physician does. Teach is what an instructor does, so **teach** completes analogy C.

Directions Read each analogy. Write *use*, *who uses*, or *what people do* on the line. Then, choose a word from the word box to complete each analogy. Write it on the line.

lamp
historian

surgeon
illuminate

mathematician
machinery

meteorologists
air pressure

1. comb : untangle :: bulb : _____

Type of Analogy _____

2. blueprint : architect :: figures : _____

Type of Analogy _____

3. clues : detective :: artifacts : _____

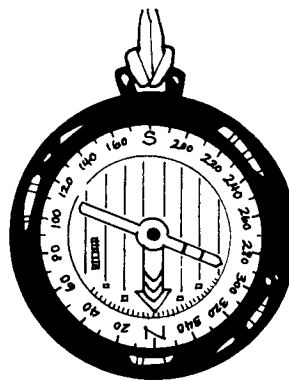
Type of Analogy _____

4. defend : lawyer :: operate : _____

Type of Analogy _____

5. compass : direction :: barometer : _____

Type of Analogy _____



GO ON ➡

What's the Use?

Directions Read each analogy. Write *use*, *who uses*, or *what people do* on the line. Then, choose a word from the word box to complete each analogy. Write it on the line.

fireplace
pilot

conductor
certify

comedian
artist

support
illustrator

writer
musician

runway
contain

6. scythe : mow :: fence : _____

Type of Analogy _____

7. protect : police officer :: entertain : _____

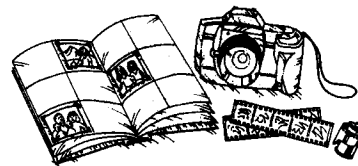
Type of Analogy _____

8. keyboard : typist :: instrument : _____

Type of Analogy _____

9. film : photographer :: canvas : _____

Type of Analogy _____



10. clarify : editor :: describe : _____

Type of Analogy _____

11. label : identify :: license : _____

Type of Analogy _____

12. glasses : magnify :: crutches : _____

Type of Analogy _____



Analogy-Wiz

Read each analogy pair. Choose a pair from the box that compares words in the same way. Write the letter of the pair you choose on the line. Write a sentence explaining what makes each analogy work.

a. animals : biologist

b. water : thirst

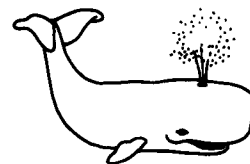
c. rollercoaster : entertainment

1. food : dietitian :: _____

2. automobile : transportation :: _____

What's It Like?

Analogies often describe things or tell about their characteristics.



Look at these examples and the answer choices for each one.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|----------|---------|
| A. rabbit : timid :: lion : ? | large | fierce | pride |
| B. bacteria : miniscule :: whale : ? | ocean | mammal | huge |
| C. turtle : amphibian :: snake : ? | reptile | venomous | slither |



Think: What type of characteristic is being compared in each example? What do the first two words tell you? Which answer choice has the same relationship with the third word?

Answers: A. Timid describes the way a rabbit acts. A lion acts fierce, so **fierce** completes analogy A.

B. Miniscule describes the size of bacteria. The size of a whale is huge, so **huge** completes analogy B.

C. Amphibian tells what animal kingdom a turtle is part of. A snake is part of the reptile kingdom, so **reptile** completes analogy C.

Directions Read each analogy. In your own words, describe what characteristic is being compared. Then, choose a word from the word box to complete each analogy. Write it on the line.

paper entertaining solid metal capable light amuse old

1. encyclopedia : heavy :: pamphlet : _____

Characteristic _____

2. mystery : intrigue :: comedy : _____

Characteristic _____

3. infant : helpless :: adult : _____

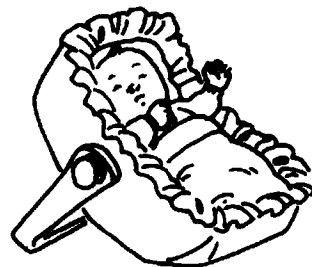
Characteristic _____

4. sponge : porous :: steel : _____

Characteristic _____

5. textbook : informative :: novel : _____

Characteristic _____



GO ON ➡

What's It Like?

Directions Read each analogy. In your own words, describe what characteristic is being compared. Then, choose a word from the word box to complete each analogy. Write it on the line.

wool	carnivore	uninhabited	tuft	strength	abrasive
narrow	predictable	ocean	strong	clear	flowing

6. ocean : vast :: stream : _____

Characteristic _____

7. weather : changeable :: tides : _____

Characteristic _____

8. elephant : herbivore :: cheetah : _____

Characteristic _____

9. marathon runner : endurance :: weight lifter : _____

Characteristic _____

10. porcelain : fragile :: ceramic : _____

Characteristic _____

11. New York : populous :: wilderness : _____

Characteristic _____

12. glass : smooth :: sandpaper : _____

Characteristic _____



Analogy-Wiz

Read each analogy pair. Choose a pair from the box that compares words in the same way. Write the letter of the pair you choose on the line. Tell why the analogy works.

a. stone : rigid	b. universe : vast	c. water : drop
------------------	--------------------	-----------------

1. clay : flexible :: _____

2. sand : grain :: _____

Mini-Crosswords

Directions These tiny crossword puzzles each represent an old saying. Complete each analogy using words from the word box. Then, unscramble the words to find the saying. Once you know the saying, fit its words into the mini-crossword. Some of the letters are already in place to help you.

actions	heads	than	louder	are	speak
than	better	one	two	words	

A.

- listen : hear :: talk :

- mind : thoughts :: body :

- wig : wag :: thin :

- new : newer :: loud :

- paragraph : sentences :: sentence :

B.

- better : best :: good :

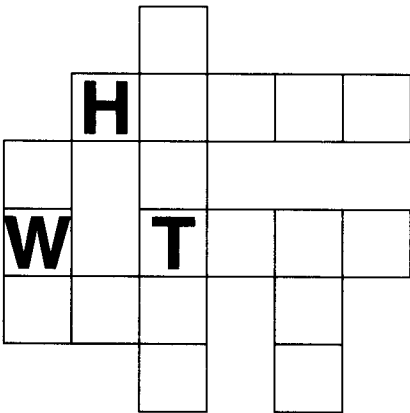
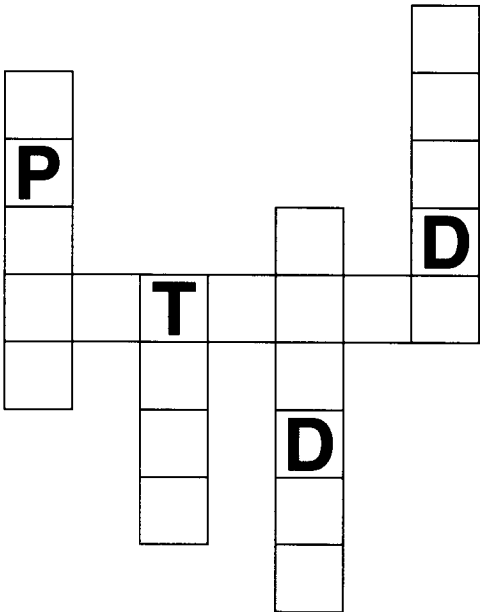
- ten : five :: four :

- shoes : feet :: hats :

- did : do :: were :

- addition : zero :: multiplication :

- beg : bag :: then :



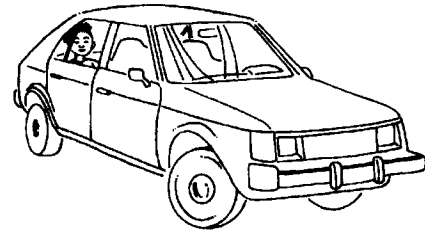
Getting There

The analogies in this exercise are all related in some way to travel and transportation.

Look at this example.

family : car :: tour group :

- (A) train (B) airplane (C) bus (D) bicycle



Think: How does the first word pair relate? A family travels in a car. How does a tour group usually travel?

Answer: A tour group would most likely be on a bus, so **bus** completes this analogy. Darken the circle by bus.

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the first word pair is related. Choose the word that relates to the third word in the same way. Darken the circle by your choice.

1. automobile : accelerator :: bicycle :

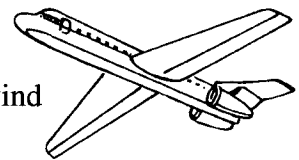
- (A) feet (B) person (C) pedals (D) slow

2. jet : air :: barge :

- (A) water (B) garbage (C) large (D) transport

3. balloon : hot air :: speedboat :

- (A) lake (B) gasoline (C) summer (D) wind



4. canoe : paddle :: sailboat :

- (A) float (B) ocean (C) wind (D) motor

5. cruise ship : entertainment :: company car :

- (A) road (B) travel (C) vehicle (D) business

GO ON ➡

Getting There

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the first word pair is related. Choose the word that relates to the third word in the same way. Darken the circle by your choice.

6. walk : leisurely :: jet :
 (A) swiftly (B) air (C) cross-country (D) passengers
7. drive : active :: ride :
 (A) car (B) passive (C) relax (D) observe
8. subway : below :: air traffic :
 (A) airplanes (B) airport (C) control (D) above
9. tricycle : toddler :: mountain bike :
 (A) pilot (B) teen (C) two (D) rough
10. surfboard : ocean :: snowmobile :
 (A) northern (B) noisy (C) snow (D) cold
11. dinghy : private :: tour boat :
 (A) public (B) scenic (C) tourism (D) vacation
12. motorcycle : exposed :: automobile :
 (A) safety (B) enclosed (C) highway (D) group
13. car : steering wheel :: hot-air balloon :
 (A) flame (B) rudder (C) wind direction (D) pilot
14. airplane : pilot :: vessel :
 (A) ship (B) ocean (C) captain (D) crew
15. automobile : traffic signal :: airplane :
 (A) control panel (B) co-pilot (C) flight path (D) air traffic control



Analogy-Wiz

Write your own travel/transportation analogy with four answer choices. Trade analogies with a classmate to complete. Discuss your analogies and the answers. Do you agree that the analogies make sense? Why or why not?

Get Up and Go

The analogies in this exercise are all related in some way to sports.

Look at this example.

baseball : inning :: basketball :

- (A) period
- (B) half
- (C) quarter
- (D) point



Think: How does the first word pair relate? Baseball is played in innings. What are the parts of a basketball game called?

Answer: A basketball game is divided into quarters, so **quarter** completes this analogy. Darken the circle by quarter.

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the first word pair is related. Choose the word that relates to the third word in the same way. Darken the circle by your choice.

1. goal : hockey :: run :

- (A) race
- (B) baseball
- (C) home
- (D) score

3. football : field :: basketball :

- (A) arena
- (B) basket
- (C) court
- (D) gymnasium

2. golf ball : club :: hockey puck :

- (A) stick
- (B) flat
- (C) goal
- (D) ice

4. baseball : bat :: tennis :

- (A) court
- (B) match
- (C) net
- (D) racket

GO ON ➡



Get Up and Go

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the first word pair is related. Choose the word that relates to the third word in the same way. Darken the circle by your choice.

5. distance : marathon runner :: strength :

(A) weight lifter
(B) muscle
(C) stride
(D) exercise

10. surfboard : wave :: skateboard :

(A) wheels
(B) wax
(C) pads
(D) dry

6. car race : speed :: archery :

(A) arrow
(B) target
(C) accuracy
(D) bull's-eye

11. rollerskate : wheel :: ice skate :

(A) ice
(B) blade
(C) winter
(D) figure

7. pool : swimmer :: track :

(A) runner
(B) oval
(C) starting line
(D) lane

12. sprinter : speed :: gymnast :

(A) size
(B) agility
(C) height
(D) chalk

8. stick : lacrosse :: mitt :

(A) goalie
(B) catch
(C) baseball
(D) pitch

13. ski poles : skier :: trekking poles :

(A) balance
(B) support
(C) hiker
(D) lightweight

9. boxing : ring :: wrestling :

(A) strength
(B) three count
(C) spectators
(D) mat

14. safety harness : climber :: helmet :

(A) circus clown
(B) entertainer
(C) football player
(D) barrel racer



Analogy-Wiz

Write your own sports analogy. Take turns reading your analogies in class, leaving off the last word. Call on volunteers for the answer. Remember, there might be more than one right answer to some analogies.

There's an Art to It

The analogies in this exercise are all related in some way to the arts.

Look at this example.

flower arrangement : still life :: person :

- (A) live (B) pose (C) active (D) portrait



Think: How does the first word pair relate? When an artist paints a flower arrangement, it is called a still life. What is it called when an artist paints a person?

Answer: When an artist paints a person, it is called a portrait, so **portrait** completes this analogy. Darken the circle by portrait.

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the first word pair is related. Choose the word that relates to the third word in the same way. Darken the circle by your choice.

1. pencil : sketch :: stone :

- (A) chisel (B) sculpture (C) rock (D) marble

2. creative : imaginative :: bright :

- (A) shadow (B) deep (C) vivid (D) dim

3. painter : canvas :: photographer :

- (A) film (B) camera (C) pictures (D) capture

4. paint : brush :: sculpt :

- (A) clay (B) chisel (C) statue (D) create

5. gallery : sell :: museum :

- (A) old (B) artists (C) collections (D) display



GO ON ➞

There's an Art to It

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the first word pair is related. Choose the word that relates to the third word in the same way. Darken the circle by your choice.

6. potter's wheel : clay :: palette :
Ⓐ color Ⓑ paint Ⓒ artist Ⓓ brush
7. symmetry : balance :: asymmetry :
Ⓐ inconsistency Ⓑ sameness Ⓒ equality Ⓓ parallel
8. model : portrait :: nature :
Ⓐ natural Ⓑ wildlife Ⓒ landscape Ⓓ painting
9. etching : remove :: collage :
Ⓐ add Ⓑ paste Ⓒ objects Ⓓ variety
10. vague : detailed :: traditional :
Ⓐ ancient Ⓑ complicated Ⓒ spectacular Ⓓ contemporary
11. picture : frame :: sculpture :
Ⓐ display Ⓑ hang Ⓒ pedestal Ⓓ mold
12. clay : pottery :: paper :
Ⓐ origami Ⓑ wrinkle Ⓒ fragile Ⓓ temporary
13. library : librarian :: museum :
Ⓐ visitors Ⓑ benefactor Ⓒ curator Ⓓ building
14. photographs : photography :: buildings :
Ⓐ contractor Ⓑ architecture Ⓒ urban Ⓓ skyscrapers
15. brush : painting :: pen :
Ⓐ fine Ⓑ hand Ⓒ calligraphy Ⓓ pencil



Analogy-Wiz

Make a picture analogy about art. First, think of an art analogy. Then, find pictures to represent each word. Attach the pictures to a piece of cardboard or construction paper. Write the words beneath the pictures. Display your picture analogies in your classroom.

Figure It Out

The analogies in this exercise are all related in some way to mathematics.

Look at this example.

words : language :: numbers :

- (A) operation
- (B) product
- (C) math
- (D) figures



Think: How does the first word pair relate? Words make up language. Which answer describes what numbers make up?

Answer: Numbers make up math, so **math** completes this analogy. Darken the circle by math.

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the first word pair is related. Choose the word that relates to the third word in the same way. Darken the circle by your choice.

1. addition : subtraction :: multiplication :

- (A) minus
- (B) division
- (C) multiply
- (D) numbers

4. twelve : factorable :: eleven :

- (A) prime
- (B) ten
- (C) divisible
- (D) odd

2. area : within :: perimeter :

- (A) distance
- (B) feet
- (C) around
- (D) fence

5. quart : cup :: gallon :

- (A) pint
- (B) half-gallon
- (C) quart
- (D) liquid

3. twelve : thirty-six :: twenty-one :

- (A) seven
- (B) eighty-four
- (C) sixty-three
- (D) eleven

6. chronometer : time :: odometer :

- (A) temperature
- (B) speed
- (C) width
- (D) distance

GO ON ➞

Figure It Out

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the first word pair is related. Choose the word that relates to the third word in the same way. Darken the circle by your choice.

7. triangle : three :: octagon :
Ⓐ eight
Ⓑ six
Ⓒ figure
Ⓓ five
8. addition : sum :: subtraction :
Ⓐ less
Ⓑ minus
Ⓒ difference
Ⓓ remove
9. mile : distance :: cubic inch :
Ⓐ fill
Ⓑ area
Ⓒ height
Ⓓ volume
10. 90° : perpendicular :: 180° :
Ⓐ circle
Ⓑ straight
Ⓒ angle
Ⓓ degrees
11. round : oval :: square :
Ⓐ triangle
Ⓑ four
Ⓒ cube
Ⓓ rectangle
12. one : one half :: one hundred :
Ⓐ two hundred
Ⓑ fifty
Ⓒ twenty-five
Ⓓ one fourth
13. yard : length :: kilogram :
Ⓐ volume
Ⓑ mass
Ⓒ distance
Ⓓ gram
14. height : feet :: depth :
Ⓐ cubic feet
Ⓑ degrees
Ⓒ fathoms
Ⓓ gallons
15. multiplication : product :: division :
Ⓐ quotient
Ⓑ difference
Ⓒ dividend
Ⓓ divisor



Analogy-Wiz



Exercises 3 and 12 are examples of number analogies. Write the first word pair for three of your own number analogies. Trade your analogies with a classmate and complete each other's analogies. (There may be an infinite number of ways to complete some of them!) Share your completed analogies. Discuss whether they are true number analogies.

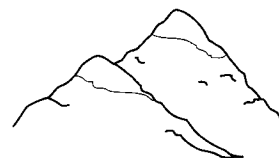
Where in the World

The analogies in this exercise are all related in some way to geography.

Look at this example.

mountain : height :: ocean :

- (A) depth (B) liquid (C) Pacific (D) volume



Think: How does the first word pair relate? Mountains are usually measured by their height. Which answer describes the way we measure oceans?

Answer: Oceans are usually measured by their depth, so **depth** completes this analogy. Darken the circle by depth.

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the first word pair is related. Choose the word that relates to the third word in the same way. Darken the circle by your choice.

1. latitude : north :: longitude :

- (A) height (B) south (C) east (D) equator

2. tropical : rain forest :: arid :

- (A) desert (B) humidity (C) equator (D) dry

3. Atlantic : ocean :: Katahdin :

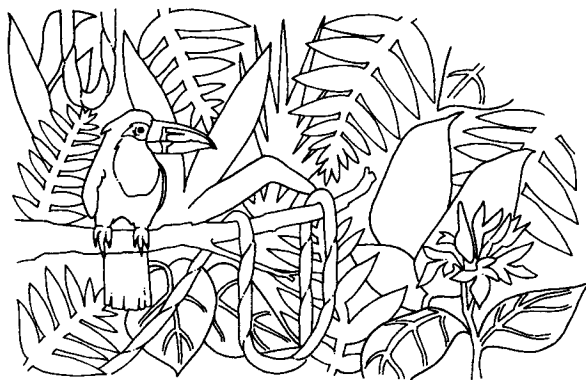
- (A) Maine (B) mountain (C) north (D) United States

4. Austin : Texas :: Sacramento :

- (A) capital (B) state (C) California (D) western

5. China : Asia :: Brazil :

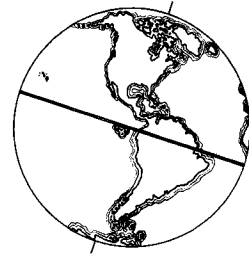
- (A) country (B) South America (C) temperate (D) Antarctica



GO ON ➞

Where in the World

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the first word pair is related. Choose the word that relates to the third word in the same way. Darken the circle by your choice.



6. Mississippi River : United States :: Nile River :
 (A) Asia (B) South America (C) Australia (D) Egypt
7. desert : dune :: ocean :
 (A) water (B) salt (C) wave (D) shore
8. latitude : longitude :: vertical :
 (A) horizontal (B) north (C) location (D) poles
9. equator : sweltering :: pole :
 (A) axis (B) north (C) frigid (D) south
10. pyramids : Egypt :: Amazon :
 (A) South America (B) river (C) tropical (D) Asia
11. shoreline : ocean :: tree line :
 (A) forest (B) range (C) mountain (D) altitude
12. Red : sea :: Indian :
 (A) mountain range (B) continent (C) country (D) ocean
13. Oregon : Pacific :: Maine :
 (A) Atlantic (B) west (C) state (D) east
14. Washington, D.C. : United States :: Madrid :
 (A) France (B) Spain (C) Germany (D) Italy
15. northern hemisphere : Canada :: southern hemisphere :
 (A) United States (B) Greenland (C) India (D) Australia



Analogy-Wiz

Use reference materials or the Internet to write an analogy that relates to geography. Find pictures for the words you choose. Display your analogy and pictures in your classroom.

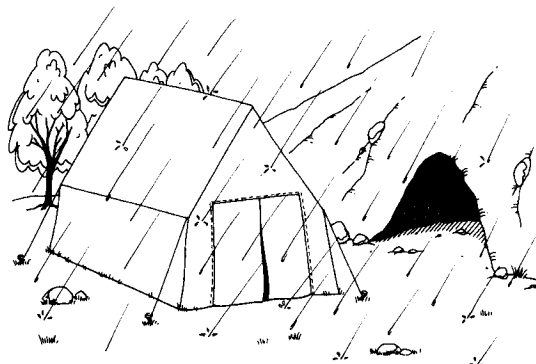
It Was a Dark and Stormy Night...

The analogies in this exercise are all related in some way to weather.

Look at this example.

sun : ray :: rain :

- (A) wet
- (B) drop
- (C) fall
- (D) storm



Think: How does the first word pair relate? The sun reaches the Earth in rays. Which answer describes the way rain reaches the Earth?

Answer: Rain reaches the Earth in drops, so **drop** completes this analogy. Darken the circle by drop.

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the first word pair is related. Choose the word that relates to the third word in the same way. Darken the circle by your choice.

1. ocean : tsunami :: mountain :

- (A) volcano
- (B) Mt. Vesuvius
- (C) altitude
- (D) hurricane

3. biologist : life :: meteorologist :

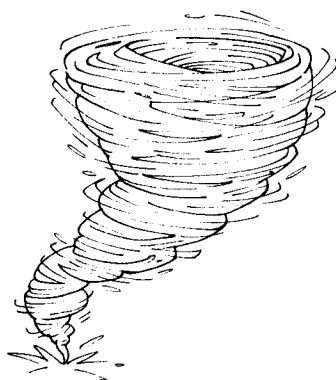
- (A) rain forest
- (B) weather
- (C) meteors
- (D) space

2. lava : volcano :: funnel cloud :

- (A) baking
- (B) rainstorm
- (C) tornado
- (D) disaster

4. water : island :: atmosphere :

- (A) air
- (B) breathe
- (C) oxygen
- (D) Earth



GO ON ➡

It Was a Dark and Stormy Night...

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the first word pair is related. Choose the word that relates to the third word in the same way. Darken the circle by your choice.

5. cloud : sky :: fog :

- (A) mist
- (B) low
- (C) ground
- (D) unclear

6. hot : heat stroke :: cold :

- (A) snow
- (B) winter
- (C) wind
- (D) hypothermia

7. thermometer : temperature :: barometer :

- (A) atmospheric pressure
- (B) wind chill
- (C) cloud cover
- (D) stability

8. wind speed : tornado :: Richter scale :

- (A) volcano
- (B) earthquake
- (C) hurricane
- (D) tsunami

9. blue sky : clear :: gray sky :

- (A) color
- (B) gusty
- (C) overcast
- (D) sunshine

10. thunder : sound :: lightning :

- (A) danger
- (B) chain
- (C) rain
- (D) appearance

11. poles : frozen :: equator :

- (A) humid
- (B) invisible
- (C) center
- (D) Africa

12. spring : rain :: winter :

- (A) cold
- (B) frostbite
- (C) snow
- (D) ice

13. atlas : travel :: weather map :

- (A) meteorologist
- (B) forecast
- (C) directions
- (D) newscast

14. snow : blizzard :: rain :

- (A) sprinkle
- (B) monsoon
- (C) cumulus cloud
- (D) drizzle



Analogy-Wiz

Draw a line from a word pair in the first column to one in the second column that has the same type of relationship.

hailstorm : hail ::

rain : drop ::

parka : snow ::

sprinkle : deluge ::

umbrella : rain ::

flurry : blizzard

snow : flake

windstorm : sand

Analogy Scramble

Directions Read each analogy. Unscramble the answer choices. Write the correct answer on the lines, beginning with the first line. (There may be more lines than you need.) Then, assemble the letters in the boxes to make the new word that will complete the bonus analogy.

1. blizzard : flurry :: downpour : ? fgo zzldire

2. white : snow :: multihued : ? waribno rtwae

_____ _____

3. she : her :: they : ? mthe erhte

_____ _____

4. numbers : algebra :: shapes : ? droun tryomege

_____ _____

5. jog : race :: practice : ? ttioonepcm pimvro

6. railroad : track :: traffic : ? biletomoau wighhay

_____ _____

7. multiply : increase :: divide : ? eecrasde sptareae

_____ _____

8. we : our :: you : ? ruyo yuros

9. height : altitude :: speed : ? cityolve tighl

_____ _____

10. four : eight :: eight : ? velene texines

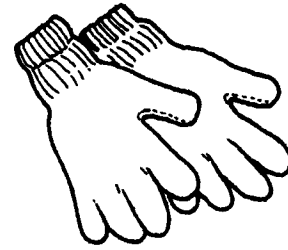


Bonus Analogy

pieces : puzzle :: words : ? _____

Wash and Wear

To complete these analogies, you will need to match word pairs that have similar relationships. The analogies in this exercise are all related in some way to materials or clothing.



Look at this example.

gloves : hands ::

- (A) vest : shirt (B) scarf : neck (C) ring : finger



Think: How does the first word pair relate? Gloves keep our hands warm. Which word pair describes something that keeps another body part warm?

Answer: A scarf keeps our neck warm, so **scarf : neck** completes this analogy. Darken the circle by scarf : neck. Both word pairs describe where warm clothing is worn.

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the first word pair is related. Choose the word pair that shows the most similar relationship. Darken the circle by your choice. On the line below each analogy, describe the relationship.

1. belt : waist ::

- (A) shoe : sock (B) shirt : neck (C) suspenders : shoulders
- _____

2. cold : parka ::

- (A) hot : shorts (B) summer : beach (C) sunshine : bathing suit
- _____

3. collar : neck ::

- (A) lining : coat (B) cuff : wrist (C) sock : shoe
- _____

GO ON ➞

Wash and Wear

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the first word pair is related. Choose the word pair that shows the most similar relationship. Darken the circle by your choice. On the line below each analogy, describe the relationship.

4. cotton : natural ::

- (A) wool : sheep (B) nylon : fiber (C) polyester : manmade
- _____

5. tuxedo : formal ::

- (A) blue jeans : casual (B) blue jeans : comfortable (C) blue jeans : sneakers
- _____

6. silk : caress ::

- (A) wool : warm (B) burlap : chafe (C) skin : smooth
- _____

7. beret : hat ::

- (A) windbreaker : coat (B) cap : head (C) head : covering
- _____

8. slippers : relaxation ::

- (A) robe : pajamas (B) athletic shoes : exercise (C) evening : pajamas
- _____



9. wool : sheep ::

- (A) cow : dairy (B) nylon : stockings (C) cotton : plant
- _____

10. black : tuxedo ::

- (A) green : vibrant (B) white : bridal gown (C) blazer : coat
- _____



Analogy-Wiz

Make up your own analogy about fashions or fabrics. Find pictures or samples of fabric or fiber for the words you chose. Display your analogy and pictures or samples in a creative way.

It's a Science

To complete these analogies, you will need to match word pairs that have similar relationships. The analogies in this exercise are all related in some way to science.

Look at this example.

oxygen : gas ::

- (A) solid : hard
- (B) atmosphere : nitrogen
- (C) water : liquid



Think: How does the first word pair relate? Oxygen has the properties of a gas. Which word pair describes another thing and its properties?

Answer: Water has the properties of a liquid, so **water : liquid** completes this analogy. Darken the circle by water : liquid.

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the first word pair is related. Choose the word pair that shows the most similar relationship. Darken the circle by your choice.

1. iron : metal ::
 - (A) coal : mine
 - (B) diamond : gemstone
 - (C) Ca : calcium
2. melt : liquid ::
 - (A) freeze : cold
 - (B) freeze : ice
 - (C) freeze : solid
3. attraction : repulsion ::
 - (A) mirror : reflection
 - (B) action : reaction
 - (C) mixture : solution
4. gas : matter ::
 - (A) gravity : force
 - (B) laser : sight
 - (C) electricity : meter
5. magnet : attract ::
 - (A) north : pole
 - (B) metal : magnetic
 - (C) like poles : repel
6. decibel : sound ::
 - (A) degree : temperature
 - (B) wave : light
 - (C) rain : precipitation
7. lever : push ::
 - (A) pulley : rope
 - (B) pulley : pull
 - (C) fulcrum : center
8. mass : weight ::
 - (A) newton : force
 - (B) newton : apple
 - (C) evaporation : condensation

GO ON ➞

It's a Science

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the first word pair is related. Choose the word pair that shows the most similar relationship. Darken the circle by your choice.

9. evaporation : dry ::

- (A) coal : mine
- (B) diamond : precious stone
- (C) condensation : moist

13. centrifugal force : outward ::

- (A) spin : disorient
- (B) push : pull
- (C) gravity : inward

10. all colors : white ::

- (A) spectrum : color
- (B) no color : black
- (C) prism : light

14. Celsius : zero ::

- (A) Fahrenheit : thirty-two
- (B) ice : freezing
- (C) temperature : thermometer

11. blue : cool ::

- (A) red : hot
- (B) white : cold
- (C) yellow : flame

15. buoyancy : float ::

- (A) light : cork
- (B) density : sink
- (C) water : liquid



12. heat : expansion ::

- (A) expand : crack
- (B) cold : contraction
- (C) contract : expand

16. proton : positive ::

- (A) nucleus : center
- (B) electron : negative
- (C) atom : molecule



Analogy-Wiz

With a classmate, create a physical science analogy that you can demonstrate. Before you begin, write a brief paragraph telling how you plan to demonstrate your analogy for your teacher's approval. Share your demonstration with your class.

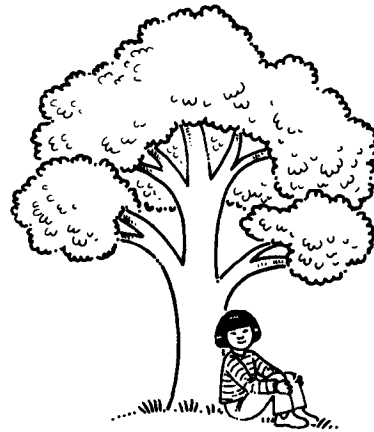
Stretch Your Vocabulary

To complete these analogies, you will need to match word pairs that have similar relationships. The analogies in this exercise are all related to language.

Look at this example.

create : recreate ::

- (A) enact : reenact
- (B) build : destroy
- (C) fix : fixate
- (D) fun : recreation



Think: How does the first word pair relate? *Create* is the root word of *recreate*, with the prefix *re* added. Which word pair shows the same relationship?

Answer: *Enact* is the root word of *reenact*, with the prefix *re* added, so **enact : reenact** completes this analogy. Darken the circle by enact : reenact.

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the first word pair is related. Choose the word pair that shows the most similar relationship. Darken the circle by your choice.

1. follow : follower ::

- (A) borrow : borrowing
- (B) leader : director
- (C) game : player
- (D) design : designer

4. satisfy : satisfaction ::

- (A) please : pleased
- (B) replace : placement
- (C) clarify : clarification
- (D) officer : office

2. remark : remarkable ::

- (A) say : saying
- (B) treat : treatable
- (C) pack : package
- (D) speak : speaker

5. dishearten : disappoint ::

- (A) sad : sadden
- (B) amuse : entertain
- (C) excitement : excite
- (D) understanding : confusion

3. lonely : loneliest ::

- (A) far : farthest
- (B) forlorn : forlornly
- (C) alone : lonely
- (D) alone : solitary

6. distracted : attentive ::

- (A) satisfied : content
- (B) quiet : withdrawn
- (C) unknown : mysterious
- (D) exciting : dull

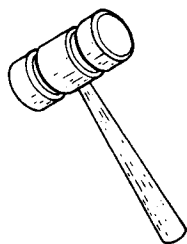
GO ON ➞

Stretch Your Vocabulary

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the first word pair is related. Choose the word pair that shows the most similar relationship. Darken the circle by your choice.

7. defend : defendant ::

- (A) replace : replacement
- (B) discussion : conversation
- (C) embroidery : stitchery
- (D) lawyer : prosecutor



11. calamity : calamitous ::

- (A) event : function
- (B) process : procession
- (C) furnish : furnishings
- (D) disaster : disastrous

8. reach : attain ::

- (A) choose : choice
- (B) trust : betray
- (C) hope : hopeful
- (D) error : mistake

12. legend : legendary ::

- (A) travel : traveler
- (B) caution : cautionary
- (C) science : scientist
- (D) parallel : parallelism

9. install : installment ::

- (A) guess : guest
- (B) include : count
- (C) postpone : postponement
- (D) wonder : wondrous

13. embarrass : humiliate ::

- (A) sincere : earnest
- (B) show : showmanship
- (C) prank : prankster
- (D) amuse : irritate

10. awe : awesome ::

- (A) unbelievable : incredible
- (B) fear : fearsome
- (C) huge : enormous
- (D) great : greatness

14. bestow : deprive ::

- (A) illustrate : show
- (B) describe : explain
- (C) ingenious : ridiculous
- (D) direct : instruct



Analogy-Wiz

Write five language analogies. Tell why the analogies work.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

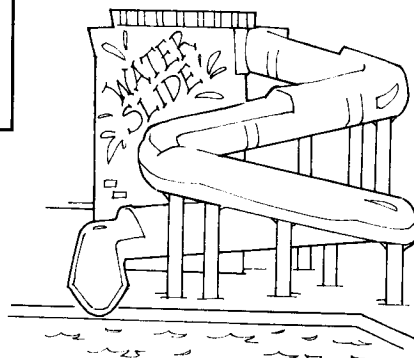
How Would You Describe It?

To complete these analogies, you will need to match word pairs that have similar relationships. The analogies in this exercise are all related to the characteristics of things.

Look at this example.

school : education ::

- (A) museum : artwork
- (B) water park : entertainment
- (C) monument : Washington
- (D) mall : stores



Think: How does the first word pair relate? Education describes the purpose of school. Which word pair shows the same relationship?

Answer: Entertainment is the purpose of a water park, so **water park : entertainment** completes this analogy. Darken the circle by water park : entertainment.

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the first word pair is related. What type of characteristic is being compared? Choose the word pair that shows the most similar relationship. Darken the circle by your choice.

1. city : offices ::

- (A) neighborhood : houses
- (B) military : base
- (C) skyscraper : height
- (D) family : home

4. core : molten ::

- (A) poles : frozen
- (B) crust : outside
- (C) plates : movement
- (D) lava : volcano

2. highway : public ::

- (A) lights : traffic
- (B) driveway : private
- (C) sidewalk : pedestrians
- (D) lane : narrow

5. snake : reptilian ::

- (A) frog : swimmer
- (B) frog : amphibious
- (C) elephant : warm-blooded
- (D) dog : wolf

3. Earth : spherical ::

- (A) ball : bounce
- (B) moon : orbit
- (C) orbit : elliptical
- (D) axis : rotate

6. rainbow : multicolored ::

- (A) view : panoramic
- (B) flowers : vibrant
- (C) water : colorless
- (D) colors : primary

GO ON ➞

How Would You Describe It?

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the first word pair is related. What type of characteristic is being compared? Choose the word pair that shows the most similar relationship. Darken the circle by your choice.

7. song : melodious ::

- Ⓐ howl : wolf
- Ⓑ baby : cry
- Ⓒ sound : decibels
- Ⓓ jackhammer : jarring

11. still water : murky ::

- Ⓐ ocean : tides
- Ⓑ mountain stream : clear
- Ⓒ pond : frog
- Ⓓ river : current

8. water : refreshing ::

- Ⓐ food : nourishing
- Ⓑ carrot : vegetable
- Ⓒ rain : moisture
- Ⓓ supper : evening

12. computer technology : state-of-the-art ::

- Ⓐ keyboard : type
- Ⓑ Internet : world-wide
- Ⓒ typewriter : old-fashioned
- Ⓓ email : instantaneous

9. chore : tedious ::

- Ⓐ trash : recycling
- Ⓑ game : checkers
- Ⓒ game : amusing
- Ⓓ dishes : washing

13. mountain : awe-inspiring ::

- Ⓐ hill : unremarkable
- Ⓑ mesa : plateau
- Ⓒ butte : plains
- Ⓓ rise : incline

10. cave : dank ::

- Ⓐ forest : dense
- Ⓑ mountain : immense
- Ⓒ ocean : vast
- Ⓓ breeze : refreshing

14. mystery : intriguing ::

- Ⓐ comedy : slapstick
- Ⓑ Civil War : history
- Ⓒ horror : frightening
- Ⓓ aliens : science fiction



Analogy-Wiz

From words that you already know, supply the last word for each of these analogies. Decide how the first word pair is related. Think of a word that relates to the third word in the same way. Write it on the line.

lace : fine :: burlap : _____

porcelain : fragile :: steel : _____

rule : imperative :: suggestion : _____

cloudy : overcast :: sunny : _____

All in a Day's Work

To complete these analogies, you will need to match word pairs that have similar relationships. The analogies in this exercise are all related to professions or careers.

Look at this example.

chef : restaurant ::

Ⓐ florist : flowers

Ⓑ scientist : laboratory

Ⓒ engineer : construction



Think: How does the first word pair relate? A restaurant is where a chef works. Which word pair shows the same relationship?

Answer: A laboratory is one place that a scientist works, so **scientist : laboratory** completes this analogy. Darken the circle by scientist : laboratory.

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the first word pair is related. Choose the word pair that shows the most similar relationship. Darken the circle by your choice. Then, write a brief explanation of what the relationship is.

1. police officer : arrest ::

Ⓐ jury : court

Ⓑ lawyer : brief

Ⓒ judge : sentence

2. galaxy : astronomer ::

Ⓐ ocean : sailor

Ⓑ earth : geologist

Ⓒ bread : bakery

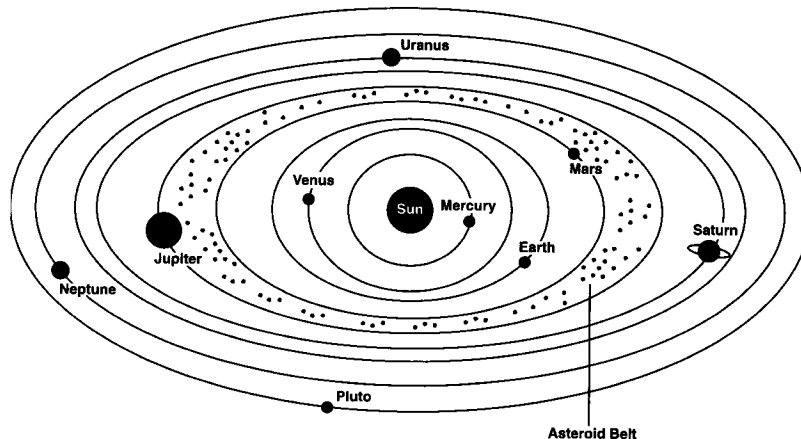
3. novel : author ::

Ⓐ building : architect

Ⓑ research : reporter

Ⓒ bricks : mason

GO ON ➞



All in a Day's Work

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the first word pair is related. Choose the word pair that shows the most similar relationship. Darken the circle by your choice. Then, write a brief explanation of what the relationship is.

4. professor : students ::

(A) captain : ship

(B) coach : football

(C) tour guide : tourists

5. patients : physician ::

(A) dental hygiene : dentist

(B) hospital : surgery

(C) animals : veterinarian

6. psychiatrist : discussion ::

(A) athlete : action

(B) astronaut : liftoff

(C) fisher : boat

7. presentation : chef ::

(A) plants : landscaper

(B) finish work : cabinetmaker

(C) customers : restaurant

8. patience : childcare worker ::

(A) creativity : artist

(B) crew : captain

(C) votes : politician

9. dictionary : editor ::

(A) programs : computer technician

(B) wires : electrician

(C) Internet : librarian

10. voters : politician ::

(A) fire : firefighter

(B) readers : author

(C) film : photographer



Analogy-Wiz

From words that you already know, supply the last word for each of these analogies. Decide how the first word pair is related. Think of a word that relates to the third word in the same way. Write it on the line.

canvas : artist :: paper : _____

surgeon : scalpel :: tailor : _____

beach : lifeguard :: classroom : _____

humor : comedian :: music : _____

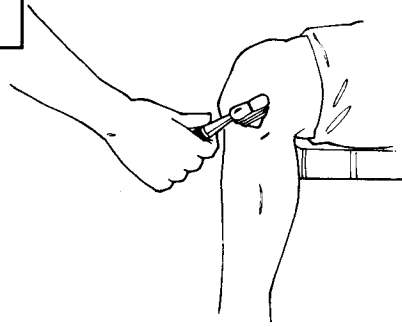
An Apple a Day

To complete these analogies, you will need to match word pairs that have similar relationships. The analogies in this exercise are all related to health.

Look at this example.

hammer : reflex ::

- (A) needle : stick
- (B) blood pressure : cuff
- (C) thermometer : temperature
- (D) doctor : prescription



Think: How does the first word pair relate? A hammer is used to test a reflex. Which word pair shows the same relationship?

Answer: A thermometer is used to take a temperature, so **thermometer : temperature** completes this analogy. Darken the circle by thermometer : temperature.

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the first word pair is related. Choose the word pair that shows the most similar relationship. Darken the circle by your choice.

1. bandage : cut ::

- (A) bacteria : dirt
- (B) adhesive : bandage
- (C) clean : disinfect
- (D) stitches : incision

4. calcium : bones ::

- (A) oxygen : lungs
- (B) sun : vitamin D
- (C) milk : calcium
- (D) bones : posture

2. food : nutrition ::

- (A) cereals : grain
- (B) vegetables : healthy
- (C) water : hydration
- (D) milk : dairy

5. stretching : flexibility ::

- (A) sleep : health
- (B) exercise : strength
- (C) vitamins : nutrition
- (D) vitamins : minerals

3. physician : body ::

- (A) dentist : teeth
- (B) doctor : examination
- (C) prescription : medicine
- (D) strength : muscle

6. white blood cells : disease ::

- (A) sickness : medicine
- (B) medicine : prevention
- (C) antiseptic : bacteria
- (D) disease : prognosis

GO ON ➞

An Apple a Day

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the first word pair is related. Choose the word pair that shows the most similar relationship. Darken the circle by your choice.

7. bread : grain ::

- (A) fruits : vegetables
- (B) muffin : breakfast
- (C) cereal : milk
- (D) cheese : dairy

11. inches : height ::

- (A) growth : taller
- (B) inches : measure
- (C) pounds : weight
- (D) pounds : scale

8. illness : recuperate ::

- (A) emergency : hospital
- (B) doctor : cure
- (C) addiction : rehabilitate
- (D) medicine : sickness

12. aspirin : fever ::

- (A) feverish : hot
- (B) headache : stress
- (C) skin : clammy
- (D) cast : broken bone

9. activity : toned ::

- (A) sports : inactivity
- (B) sports : athletes
- (C) physical : mental
- (D) inactivity : slack

13. tear : ligament ::

- (A) muscle : ache
- (B) fracture : bone
- (C) skin : covering
- (D) elbow : joint

10. fish : protein ::

- (A) chicken : meat
- (B) oil : fat
- (C) egg : breakfast
- (D) cauliflower : broccoli

14. eyeglasses : vision ::

- (A) braces : teeth
- (B) floss : teeth
- (C) brushing : gums
- (D) nearsighted : farsighted



Analogy-Wiz

Write two analogies related to health. Leave off the last word. Trade analogies with a classmate to complete. When you are done, compare your answers.

Double-Word Search

Directions To complete this word search, first choose word pairs from the box to complete each analogy. Then, find the word pairs in the word search. They will be run together as one word and can run in any direction.

a. pulley : pull
b. fulcrum : teeter-totter
c. sail : wind
d. facts : case
e. curious : interested

f. brain : sensory
g. bones : calcium
h. distracted : attentive
i. brick : mason
j. cotton : fabric

k. lawyer : courtroom
l. microwave oven : quick
m. student : civilian
n. wool : sheep
o. sail : leisurely

d e b o r l i c r a n t a b i n o g r u s
r c a y l e r u s i e l l i a s a n d i h
l t c a w c a r s m o n n c m e y r n i o
o c o t o t o i c a t c i s i t a n b u n
s v e d o l r o i n e d e s c h o v e r i
m u f u l c r u m t e e t e r t o t t e r
b y r o s n e s n i a r b g o r a p a t s
b i s n h t s i e v e m n t w v i a r n t
s r i o e t s n i y o u i s a h a n e o a
q h a s e n o t y r y t h i v t y n e w b
i p a r p t m e i c u l a r e p d y o n i
m a m e r i b r i c k m a s o n v o g u l
n w h c a e e e l e o u n g v e o i n p u
s n f e s a c s t c a f f l e e y i n g n
d i s t r a c t e d a t t e n t i v e o f
y l a b u p u e t l i t l n q e r e h o o
x g s a y e i d e v i n c o u m e s o l r
t w l o s t u d e n t c i v i l i a n t c
b a r e e s u d r e r y s c c w h u c a e
r m o o l a n d i s t r i l k r a t s o g

1. smoker : slow :: _____
2. silk : silkworm :: _____
3. incline : ramp :: _____
4. clues : investigator :: _____
5. marine : military :: _____
6. bother : disturb :: _____
7. speedboat : rushed :: _____
8. heart : circulatory :: _____
9. word : writer :: _____
10. near : distant :: _____

Read All About It

To complete these analogies, you will need to supply the last word from words you already know to create two word pairs with similar relationships. The analogies in this exercise are all related in some way to reading.

Look at this example.

table of contents : front :: index : ?



Think: How does the first word pair relate? You find the table of contents in the front of a book. Where do you find the index?

Answer: The index is in the back of a book, so **back** completes this analogy.

Directions Read the first word pair, and decide how the two words are related. Then, complete the analogy with a word that gives the second word pair the same relationship. There may be more than one correct answer. Tell why the analogy works or what it is comparing. (For the example above, you could write “where parts of a book are found.”)

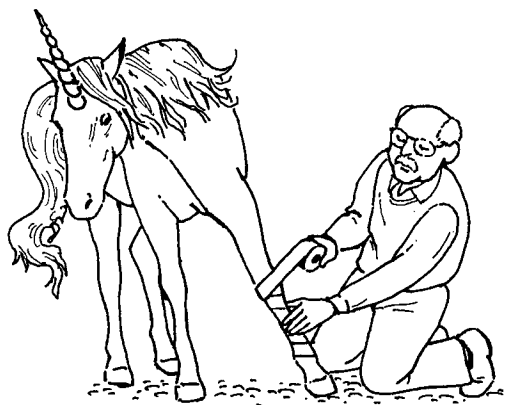
1. unicorns : fantasy :: aliens : _____

2. paragraph : chapter :: chapter : _____

3. dictionary : words :: encyclopedia : _____

4. glossary : definitions :: table of contents : _____

5. novel : fiction :: biography : _____



GO ON →

Read All About It

To complete these analogies, you will need to supply the last word from words you already know to create two word pairs with similar relationships. The analogies in this exercise are all related in some way to reading.

Look at this example.

table of contents : front :: index : ?



Think: How does the first word pair relate? You find the table of contents in the front of a book. Where do you find the index?

Answer: The index is in the back of a book, so **back** completes this analogy.

Directions Read the first word pair, and decide how the two words are related. Then, complete the analogy with a word that gives the second word pair the same relationship. There may be more than one correct answer. Tell why the analogy works or what it is comparing. (For the example above, you could write “where parts of a book are found.”)

1. unicorns : fantasy :: aliens : _____

2. paragraph : chapter :: chapter : _____

3. dictionary : words :: encyclopedia : _____

4. glossary : definitions :: table of contents : _____

5. novel : fiction :: biography : _____



GO ON →

Read All About It

Directions Read the first word pair, and decide how the two words are related. Then, complete the analogy with a word that gives the second word pair the same relationship. There may be more than one answer. Tell why the analogy works.

6. third-person : biography :: first-person : _____

7. textbook : education :: comic book : _____

8. thesaurus : synonym :: atlas : _____

9. name : person :: title : _____

10. love : romance novel :: crime : _____

11. prose : novel :: verse : _____

12. chapters : book :: acts : _____

13. subjects : encyclopedia :: sites : _____

14. lifelike qualities : personification :: exaggeration : _____



Analogy-Wiz

Write three analogies that describe books you have read. The analogies should follow this example: Huck Finn : fiction :: Johnny Tremain : historical fiction. Share your analogies with your class.

Great Minds Think Alike

To complete these analogies, you will need to supply the last word from words you already know to create two word pairs with similar relationships. The analogies in this exercise are all related in some way to discoveries and inventions.

Look at this example.

Albert Einstein : atomic bomb :: Eli Whitney : ?



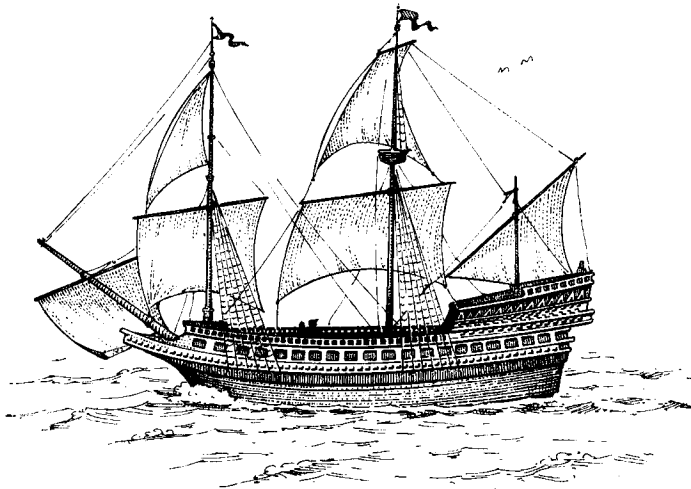
Think: How does the first word pair relate? Albert Einstein was instrumental in inventing the atomic bomb. What did Eli Whitney invent?

Answer: Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, so **cotton gin** completes this analogy.

Directions Read the first word pair, and decide how the two words are related. Then, complete the analogy with a word that gives the second word pair the same relationship. There may be more than one correct answer. You may refer to resource books or the Internet for help finding the answers.

1. moveable type : printing :: wheel : _____
2. automobile : land travel :: boats : _____
3. sextant : GPS (Global Positioning System) :: typewriter : _____
4. Ferdinand Magellan : world :: Marco Polo : _____
5. modern medicine : health :: computers : _____
6. Alexander Graham Bell : telephone :: Samuel Morse : _____

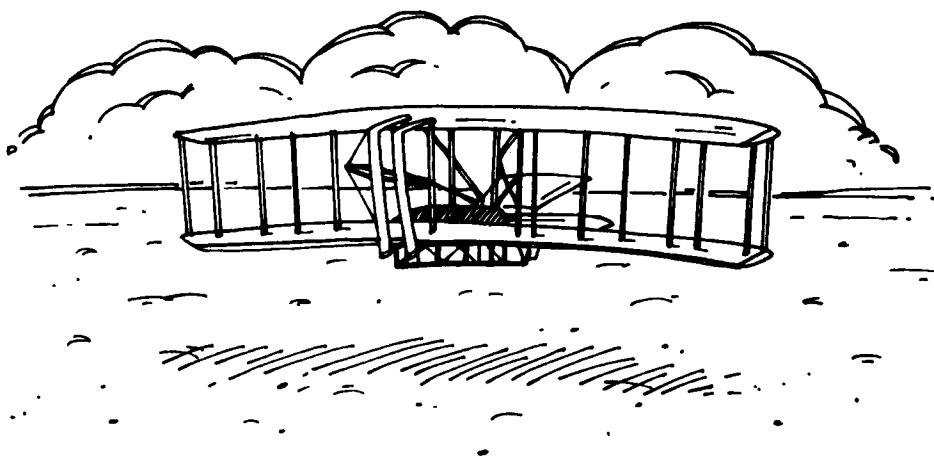
GO ON ➞



Great Minds Think Alike

Directions Read the first word pair, and decide how the two words are related. Then, complete the analogy with a word that gives the second word pair the same relationship. There may be more than one correct answer. You may refer to resource books or the Internet for help finding the answers.

7. Guglielmo Marconi : radio signals :: Elisha Otis : _____
8. biplane : jet :: Model-T : _____
9. Benjamin Franklin : electricity :: Louis Pasteur : _____
10. James Watt : steam engine :: Frank Whittle : _____
11. airplanes : Earth :: rockets : _____
12. electricity : domestic chores :: trains : _____
13. Wright brothers : flight :: Karl Benz : _____
14. Copernicus : solar system :: Magellan : _____
15. Johannes Kepler : planetary motion :: Isaac Newton : _____
16. Hans Lippershey : telescope :: Thomas Edison : _____
17. Ernest Rutherford : atom's nucleus :: Marie Curie : _____
18. Max Planck : quantum theory :: Albert Einstein : _____



Analogy-Wiz

Using the Internet and other resource materials, create a picture analogy about discovery or invention. Your pictures can be presented in any way you choose (as long as they are in the correct order of the analogy). Be creative! Display your pictorial analogies in your classroom.

All About Space

To complete these analogies, you will need to supply the second word from words you already know to create two word pairs with similar relationships. The analogies in this exercise are all related in some way to space.

Look at this example.

Earth : ? :: moon : Earth



Think: How does the second word pair relate? The moon orbits Earth. What does Earth orbit?

Answer: Earth orbits the sun, so **sun** completes this analogy.

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the second word pair is related. Think of a word that relates to the first word in the same way. There may be more than one correct answer. Write your answer on the line. Write a brief explanation of why the analogy works.

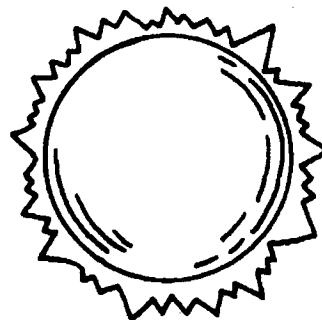
1. rotate : _____ :: revolve : orbit

2. astronomer : _____ :: geologist : rocks

3. astronomy : _____ :: biology : microscope

4. space : _____ :: Earth : gravity

5. Earth : _____ :: Neptune : Pluto



GO ON ➞

All About Space

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the second word pair is related. Think of a word or words that relate to the first word in the same way. There may be more than one correct answer. Write your answer on the line. Write a brief explanation of why the analogy works.

6. galaxy : _____ :: earth : solar system

7. the distance light travels in a year : _____ :: 365 days : calendar year

8. sun : _____ :: Earth : planet

9. star : _____ :: firework : explosion

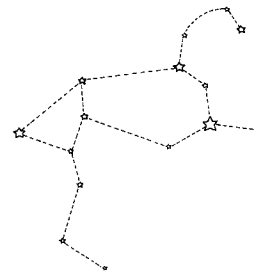
10. star : _____ :: soldier : regiment

11. orbit : _____ :: Earth : sphere

12. Milky Way : _____ :: Mercury : planet

13. moon : _____ :: sun : solar eclipse

14. comet : _____ :: meteor : chunks of rock



Analogy-Wiz

Look at a model of our solar system, and read about each planet. How many analogies can you make up about it? Think about sizes, distances from the sun, rings, moons, and temperatures. Share your analogies with your class.

Word(s) Up

To complete these analogies, you will need to supply the second word from words you already know to create two word pairs with similar relationships. The analogies in this exercise are all related in some way to grammar.

Look at this example.

rigid : ? :: bendable : pliable



Think: How does the second word pair relate? Bendable and pliable are synonyms. What is a synonym for rigid?

Answer: Stiff is one synonym for rigid, so **stiff** can complete this analogy.

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the second word pair is related. Think of a word that relates to the first word in the same way. There may be more than one correct answer. Write your answer on the line. Write a brief explanation of why the analogy works.

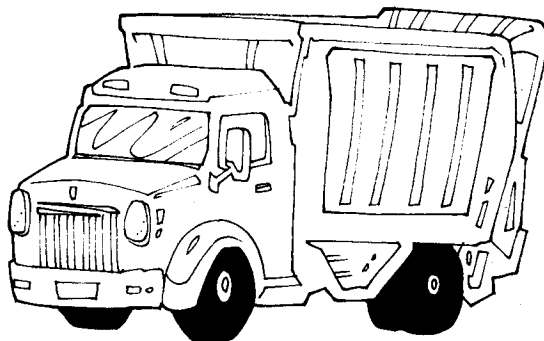
1. unnerving : _____ :: general : specific

2. them : _____ :: us : we

3. distinguish : _____ :: slippery : slipperiest

4. they have : _____ :: can not : can't

5. turn : _____ :: pave : repaving



GO ON →

Word(s) Up

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the second word pair is related. Think of a word that relates to the first word in the same way. There may be more than one correct answer. Write your answer on the line. Write a brief explanation of why the analogy works.



6. groups : _____ :: thing : it

7. drug : _____ :: piano : pianist

8. go : _____ :: become : became

9. discuss : _____ :: part : partition

10. magnificent : _____ :: intelligent : intelligence

11. maybe : _____ :: perhaps : surely

12. depression : _____ :: decision : decide

13. engage : _____ :: possess : dispossess

14. sad : _____ :: happy : jubilant



Analogy-Wiz

Write four grammar analogies. Then, erase the first word in one, the second word in one, the third word in one, and the fourth word in one. Trade analogies with a classmate to complete. Compare your answers.

Do Your Civic Duty

To complete these analogies, you will need to supply the third word from words you already know to create two word pairs with similar relationships. The analogies in this exercise are all related in some way to government and civics.

Look at this example.

president : United States :: _____ : state



Think: How does the first word pair relate? The president is the elected head of the United States. Who is the elected head of a state?

Answer: A governor is the elected head of a state, so **governor** completes this analogy.

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the first word pair is related. Think of a word that relates to the last word in the same way. There may be more than one correct answer. You may use reference materials to help you. Write your answer on the line.

1. rules : family :: _____ : government
2. corporation : business :: _____ : state
3. takeover : business :: _____ : countries
4. parliament : England :: _____ : United States
5. mail : mailbox :: _____ : ballot box
6. spokesperson : group :: _____ : constituents

GO ON ➞



Do Your Civic Duty

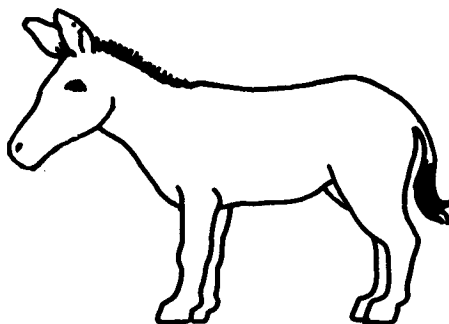
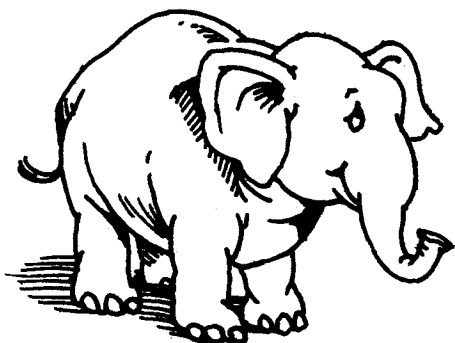
Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the first word pair is related. Think of a word that relates to the last word in the same way. There may be more than one correct answer. You may use reference materials to help you. Write your answer on the line.

7. communism : Cuba :: _____ : United States
8. representative : House :: _____ : Senate
9. partnerships : businesses :: _____ : governments
10. elected : president :: _____ : cabinet
11. contracts : businesses :: _____ : governments
12. donkey : Democratic Party :: _____ : Republican Party
13. mayor : city :: _____ : state
14. police force : local :: _____ : national
15. govern : rule :: _____ : ruler
16. vice-principal : school :: _____ : United States
17. fire : firefighters :: _____ : police officers
18. pass : approval :: _____ : disapproval



Analogy-Wiz

As a class, think of parallels between your town's government and your country's government. What comparisons can you make? What analogies can you create from your comparisons?



It's a Wonderful Life

To complete these analogies, you will need to supply the first word from words you already know to create two word pairs with similar relationships. The analogies in this exercise are all related in some way to life science.

Look at this example.

_____ : warm-blooded :: reptile : cold-blooded



Think: How does the second word pair relate? A reptile is cold-blooded; this is one of its characteristics. What animal group has the characteristic of being warm-blooded?

Answer: Mammals are warm-blooded, so **mammal** is a word that can complete this analogy.

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the second word pair is related. Think of a word that relates to the second word in the same way. There may be more than one correct answer. Write your answer on the line.

1. _____ : birds :: scales : fish
2. _____ : amphibian :: live young : mammal
3. _____ : animal :: giant sequoia : tree
4. _____ : elephant :: saber-toothed cat : lion
5. _____ : herbivore :: meat : carnivore
6. _____ : whale :: hibernate : bear

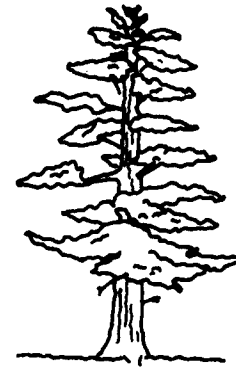
GO ON ➞



It's a Wonderful Life

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the second word pair is related. Think of a word that relates to the second word in the same way. There may be more than one correct answer. Write your answer on the line.

7. _____ : threatened :: extinct : gone
8. _____ : preservation :: waste : shrinking resources
9. _____ : group :: animal : kingdom
10. _____ : internal skeleton :: invertebrate : exoskeleton
11. _____ : characteristics :: learning : habits
12. _____ : blink :: learned : scratch an itch
13. _____ : flower :: trunk : tree
14. _____ : photosynthesis :: water : growth
15. _____ : lady slippers :: cultivated : wheat
16. _____ : carrot :: leaves : lettuce
17. _____ : tomato :: vegetable : bean
18. _____ : maple tree :: evergreen : fir tree



Analogy-Wiz

Write two analogies about life science, each on a different slip of paper. Leave the first word out of each one. Put your analogies together with the rest of your classmates' in a bowl or hat. Form two teams with the class. Take turns sending one team member up to the bowl to draw out an analogy and complete it. The team member may ask for help from one other teammate, and you can put a time limit on answers. Your team gets one point for each correct analogy. The team with the most points when the bowl is empty wins.

Do the Math

Directions Read each analogy. Decide how the second number pair is related. Think of a number that relates to the second number in the same way. Write your answer on the line. Write the calculation next to each problem, as is done with the first example. You may use a calculator.

1. $12 : 48 :: 11 : 44$ multiply by 4
2. _____ : 20 :: 25 : 5 _____
3. _____ : 1 :: 50 : 100 _____
4. _____ : 49 :: 8 : 64 _____
5. _____ : 50 :: 50 : 500 _____
6. _____ : 78 :: 4 : 52 _____
7. _____ : 100 :: 4 : 400 _____
8. _____ : 12 :: 12 : 72 _____
9. _____ : -6 :: 18 : 0 _____
10. _____ : 12 :: 100 : 25 _____
11. _____ : 33 :: 100 : 300 _____
12. _____ : 86 :: 71 : 85 _____
13. _____ : -20 :: 40 : 20 _____
14. _____ : 36 :: 9 : 81 _____
15. _____ : 40 :: 39 : 63 _____

